Cumulative Table of Cases Connecticut Appellate Reports Volume 177

Byrd v . Commissioner of Correction	71
Habeas corpus; claim that ex post facto law passed after petitioner was sentenced improperly invalidated application of risk reduction credits toward petitioner's	
parole eligibility date; motion for summary judgment; whether habeas court	
properly determined that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction over habeas peti-	
tion; whether habeas court abused its discretion in denying petition for certifica-	
tion to appeal; whether ex post facto prohibition was implicated where changes	
to law had no bearing on punishment to which petitioner's criminal conduct	
exposed him when he committed crime; whether parole eligibility under statute	
(§ 54-125a) constitutes cognizable liberty interest sufficient to invoke habeas	
jurisdiction.	
Eder's Appeal from Probate	163
Probate appeal; remainder beneficiaries of irrevocable trust; claim that trial court	
improperly concluded that settlor's intent in adopting two adult children was	
not relevant to determination of whether adoptions were sham; claim that trial	
court erred in holding purpose of trust was not contravened by settlor's adoption of two adult children; whether adults adopted by settlor could be considered	
natural objects of settlor's bounty; whether adopted children were allowed to take	
under trust; whether intent of trust is determined from language of trust.	
Diehl v. Powell (Memorandum Decision)	902
JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Assn. v. Essaghof.	144
Foreclosure; whether trial court's finding that defendants were not fraudulently	111
induced into executing agreement to modify original loan was clearly erroneous;	
whether trial court abused discretion in rejecting special defense of unclean	
hands; whether trial court properly found that representations were not false;	
claim that originator of loan had concealed motivation for modification	
agreement and that defendants were pressured into signing modification	
$agreement; claim\ that\ trial\ court\ abused\ discretion\ by\ granting\ motion\ for\ equita-$	
$ble\ relief; whether\ trial\ court\ improperly\ ordered\ defendants\ to\ reimburse\ plaintiff$	
for property taxes paid during pending appeal.	
McFarline v. Mickens	83
Negligence; summary judgment; claim that issues of material fact existed as to	
whether plaintiff's injury from trip and fall on public sidewalk was caused by	
negligence of abutting property owner due to defective sidewalk with grass grow- ing wildly through crack; whether abutting landowner owed duty to maintain	
public sidewalk in reasonably safe condition; whether positive act exception to	
general rule absolving landowners of liability for defective sidewalks applied;	
claim that trial court erroneously considered facts outside of record and thereby	
violated plaintiff's right to due process of law; claim that trial court abused	
discretion by denying motions to reargue and to amend complaint.	
Pellet v. Keller Williams Realty Corp	42
Contracts; whether trial court improperly directed verdict in favor of defendants on	
ground that all counts of complaint were based on breaches of professional stan-	
dards of care and plaintiff failed to present expert testimony as to applicable	
standard of care; whether all counts of complaint summarily could be character-	
ized as one general claim of professional negligence; whether court improperly	
concluded that plaintiff's failure to tender expert witness resulted in lack of	
evidence on professional standards of care; whether jury had before it testimony	
from which it could have inferred that standards of care were breached by defend-	
ants; whether court improperly granted motions for special finding, pursuant	
to statute (§ 52-226a), that action was brought without merit and in bad faith.	901
Pritsker v. Keating (Memorandum Decision)	901
Propel Financial 1, LLC v. Ortiz (Memorandum Decision)	103
Puff v. Puff	103
contempt; whether trial court erred in concluding that parties' oral agreement	
was enforceable, binding agreement; claim that trial court improperly modified	
oral agreement when reducing terms to written decision; whether trial court	

improperly failed to canvass plaintiff pursuant to statute (§ 46b-66); whether trial court improperly granted motion for contempt; whether plaintiff wilfully violated court order. Seaport Capital Partners, LLC v. Speer	1
Seaport Capital Partners, LLC v . Spear (See Seaport Capital Partners, LLC v . Spear) Seaport Capital Partners, LLC v . 76–78 Truman Street, LLC (See Seaport Capital Partners,	1
LLC v. Speer) State v. Cuadrado (Memorandum Decision). State v. Redmond Writ of error; whether trial court improperly ordered forfeiture of seized property pursuant to statute (§ 54-36a [c]); claim that § 54-36a (c) applied only to seized contraband and certain cash linked to illegal drug transactions, and not to firearms; whether trial court's determination that requisite nexus existed between seized firearms and narcotics business of defendant in underlying criminal matter was supported by record; claim that trial court should have conducted in rem forfeiture proceedings pursuant to statute ([Rev. to 2013] § 54-33g) in order to effectuate forfeiture of seized firearms; claim that trial court improperly entered forfeiture order without providing plaintiff in error with notice and opportunity to be heard, in violation of in rem forfeiture procedures set forth in § 54-33g; whether § 54-36a (c) requires court or state to provide formal notice to any individual that may have interest in seized property that is to be forfeited; failure of plaintiff in error to file timely motion for return of seized property during pendency of criminal action pursuant to applicable rule of practice (§ 41-13).	1 901 129
State v. Taylor	18